“Four Legs Good, Two Legs Bad”

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Invasive Species

Invasive species are harmful alien species whose introduction or spread threatens the environment, the economy, society and human health. Invasive species can also include species which are native to parts of Canada, but have been introduced to a new geographic region due to human activity. Once they are established, they are extremely difficult and costly to control and eradicate. Their ecological effects are often irreversible.

Fishing, hunting, forestry, tourism and agriculture can all be affected by invasive species. They foul water intakes, reduce the value of commercial and recreational fisheries and reduce property values. Every year, invasive plants cost the agriculture and forest industries in Canada about $7.3 billion. In Ontario alone, impacts from **zebra mussels** cost upwards of $100 million *per* year Fighting and preventing the spread of invasive species is also extremely expensive. For this reason, the Ministry of Natural Resources' plan is to prevent invasive species from entering Canada in the first place.

Invasive species can be dangerous. For example, **giant hogweed**, a plant introduced from Asia, is toxic. The plant's sap can cause painful burning blisters on skin. When invasive species move into parks and beaches, they can affect outdoor activities. **Water chestnut**, an aquatic invasive plant, floats on the surface of the water and forms dense clusters with sharp barbs. It threatens native species and makes swimming and boating difficult.

The sea lamprey is an invasive, eel-like fish that has been in the Great Lakes since the 1930s.

House Sparrows

Less than 200 years ago, there were no **House Sparrows** in North America. Now these cosmopolitan birds are one of the most abundant songbirds on the continent, with an estimated 150 million birds established throughout Canada and the U.S.

The House Sparrow (Passer domesticus) is a small, granivorous and insectivorous songbird with conical bill and chunky body. Males have a grey crown, black bib, streaked-brown upperparts and grayish-white underparts; females are grey-buff overall. The song is repetitive, metallic and unmusical.

Eight pairs of **English Sparrows** (not related to North American sparrows but rather to African weavers), originally recorded in Eurasia, North Africa and the Middle East, were introduced 1850-52 from Europe to Brooklyn, NY, to control insect pests.

Through subsequent introductions and dispersals, the species spread across North America, reaching Québec City (1854), Ontario (1870) and across Canada (mid-1880s). In eastern Canada, it is now common to 48° north. Farther north it occurs in isolated colonies. In the West, it is found north to Fort Simpson, NWT, and west to Vancouver Island. House sparrows are permanent residents of cities and farms.

House sparrows build bulky, domed nests, intricately woven of grasses, on buildings, in natural cavities or in trees and shrubs. Two-to-three clutches of 3-7 eggs are laid

from April to August. They nest singly or in small groups. Small flocks form in summer, reaching several hundred individuals in winter.

House sparrows are agricultural pests and fierce competitors of native birds. They reproduce and grow rapidly and are important for studies of rapid adaptation to new environments.

Purple Loosestrife

Purple Loosestrife (Lythrum salicaria) is a herbaceous wetland perennial that was introduced into North America from Europe in the early 1800's. It is believed that purple loosestrife was introduced into North America in the ballasts of cargo ships. Other possible modes of introduction included purposeful introduction as a herb, rootstalks brought over by horticulturalists, and seed transport via imported raw wool and sheep.

Purple loosestrife invades native wetland communities forming a monospecific stand that no Canadian bird, mammal or fish depends upon. Purple loosestrife germinates and grows faster than just about any native Canadian wetland species. Loosestrife soon forms dense brushlike stands, usurping water while forcing out native plants. Researchers monitoring the spread of loosestrife at a waterfowl impoundment in New York found that within 13 years purple loosestrife went 90% of the total biomass. Loosestrife reduces the size and diversity of natural plant communities, threatening scarce species. Once purple loosestrife invades an area and out-competes the native flora, the wildlife that once depended upon the native flora, is forced to move into new areas. Waterfowl will not eat loosestrife seeds. Muskrats eat around loosestrife stands. Wildlife species are displaced and those that cannot move into new areas are lost. What remains is a biological desert devoid of native plant and wildlife species.

In its native range, purple loosestrife is not considered a problem plant. In Eurasia, there are over 120 species of insects that prey on purple loosestrife regulating population levels. The evolved predator/prey relationships was not transferred to North America with the introduction of purple loosestrife. Hence, there are no natural predators or diseases of loosestrife in North America to curtail its spread.

Attempts at controlling this invasive alien have not been successful. Burning does not create enough heat to kill the rootstalks under the soil. Mowing or cutting does not destroy the rootstalks and creates pieces that may resprout vegetatively. There are no herbicides registered for use over open water in Canada that will control loosestrife. Herbicide application would only affect the current standing plant growth and would not affect the developed seed bank.

Efforts are underway to test the effectiveness of biological control agents. Insects that control loosestrife in Europe have been imported in hopes they can control loosestrife in Canada. They are a root weevil Hylobius transversovittatus, and two species of leaf eating beetles, Galerucella pusilla and Galerucella calmariensis. Testing has indicated that these species of insects feed only on L. salicaria and that the chance of a permanent host transfer is extremely low.

Biological control offers a long-term control method that will not eradicate loosestrife, but reduce population levels to ecologically tolerable levels. Biological control programs for other noxious weeds, including **Leafy Spurge**, look promising.

Asian Carp

Asian carps were brought from Asia to North America in the 1960s and 70s. Since then they have migrated north through U.S. waterways towards the Great lakes. Preventing Asian carps from spreading into the **Great Lakes** is the best way to prevent harm to Ontario's native fish species.

Asian carps (Silver carp, Bighead carp, Grass carp, Black carp) threaten our native fishes and are a safety hazard:

They are successful invaders that have replaced native species in areas of the Mississippi River and its tributaries.
They make up more than 50% of the fish by weight in some parts of the Illinois River.
They can grow more than 25 centimeters in their first year.
They typically weigh two-to-four kilograms, but can weigh up to 40 kilograms and reach more than a meter in length.
They can eat up to 20% of their body weight in plankton each day.
They reproduce rapidly.

Asian carps prefer cool to moderate water temperatures, like those found near the shores of the Great Lakes. If Asian carps become established in Ontario waters, they could potentially eat the food supply that our native fish depend on and crowd them out of their habitat. The decline of native fish species could damage sport and commercial fishing in Ontario, which brings millions of dollars a year into the province's economy.

Ontario is working to keep new aquatic invaders like Asian carps out of the Great Lakes. It is illegal in Ontario to possess live Bighead, Silver, Grass or Black carp as well as other invasive fish species. People have been caught, convicted and received large fines for trying to import truckloads of live Asian carps into Ontario to sell at fish markets.

Bighead and Silver carp represent the most severe threat to Ontario water

Asian Longhorned Beetle

In September 2003, adult **Asian Longhorned beetles** (Anoplophora glabripennis, Motschulsky) were discovered at the city limits of Vaughan and Toronto, Ontario. This insect, native to China and the Korean Peninsula, is believed to have arrived in North America in solid wood packaging materials such as crates and pallets.

Since 1982, it has been intercepted on numerous occasions by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and the Canada Border Services Agency at Canadian ports of entry and in warehouses.

Attacks by the Asian Longhorned beetle have been reported on numerous species of hardwoods in North America and Europe. In Canada, these have mainly been healthy trees such as maple, poplar, birch, willow and elm.

Because this beetle could kill trees and has no known natural enemies in this country, it represents a serious threat to Canada's natural forests. It has the potential to lead to widespread tree loss in the urban landscape, impacts on the tourism and recreation industries, losses in the hardwood forest industry worth billions of dollars in wood products, losses in the multi-million-dollar maple syrup industry, significant damage to ecosystems, and the imposition of trade embargoes on Canadian forest products.

For these reasons, **the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA)** implemented an eradication program in 2004, with the assistance of collaborators, including the **Canadian Forest Service (CFS)** and the **Canada Border Services Agency** at Canadian ports of entry and in warehouses, before the beetle could establish in Canada's natural forests:

A quarantine zone of about 150 km^2 was established around the infested trees to restrict the movement of wood and wood products out of the regulated area.

To prevent the insect's further spread, all infested or seemingly infested trees found between September 2003 and March 2004 (in total, 531) were destroyed and the wood was chipped.

An additional 12,500 trees considered at high risk of being infested were also destroyed or chipped.

The quarantine zone has been surveyed daily since 2003. Some infested trees were found each year between 2004-and-2007, with the last one being found in December 2007. By then, a total of 665 infested trees had been removed together with 28,165 high risk trees. The CFIA declared the beetle eradicated in April 2013, after five years of negative survey results in the quarantine zone.

In addition, surveys aimed at detecting populations of the Asian Longhorned beetle outside of the quarantine zone have been conducted annually since 2008 in British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces. To date, no other outbreaks of this insect have been detected in Canada.

The Exception of Halychanka Wheat

The first recorded plantings of wheat in Canada took place in 1605 at **Port Royal** (*now Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia*). A small water-powered grist mill was operational around that time. Other recorded early plantings were in **Québec City** by **Louis Hébert** in 1617. The subsequent spread of wheat production in Canada coincided with the movement of

settlers westward. A planting of wheat was recorded at **Fort St. Louis**, west of Nipawin, Saskatchewan in 1754.

A much larger planting was undertaken in the Red River area by the **Selkirk settlers** in 1812 - *supra*. The wheat seed planted in those days was brought over by the settlers from their country of origin and included varieties such as Club, Golden Drop, White Russian, Red Chaff and Ladoga. These **varieties were not well adapted to Canadian growing conditions** and were low yielding, late in maturity and inferior in baking quality. The introduction of **Red Fife** in 1842, with its improved yield and baking quality, increased the wheat acreage in Canada, leading to an acceleration of land development and expansion of the railway systems.

Red Fife Wheat was originally grown in the Ukraine by Mennonite farmers. Red Fife seeds were later shipped to Glasgow, where a friend of **David Fife** sent a sample to Canada. Fife then grew the variety in Ontario and shared it with other farmers, calling the wheat Red Fife after its distinctive color. The Red Fife seed adapted to a great diversity of growing conditions across Canada and became the baking and milling industry standard for forty years, from the 1860s to the turn of the 20th century. **Marquis wheat** was developed from crossing Red Fife with Hard Red Calcutta. Marquis took over Red Fife's place in the early 1900s and then Thatcher in the 1930s

In 1911, the Canadian Pacific Railway offered a prize of one thousand dollars in gold for the best wheat variety in Canada. Marquis easily won that award. By 1918 Marquis was planted on more than 20 million acres from southern Nebraska to northern Saskatchewan; i.e., it occupied 80-90% of the total wheat acreage.

Diversity within Variety

Each seed shows a distinct protein banding pattern. This preliminary research work shows that the 'terroir' of genetics and the environment immediately affect the quality of the seed. Called "folk seeds" or farmers' varieties, landraces have been feeding people since plant domestication started about 10,000 years ago. Landraces provide excellent insurance for subsistence farming populations; there is always something in the field at the end of the season.

Farmers stopped using Red Fife and Marquis as new and improved varieties came onto the market. Landraces have horizontal resistance, as opposed to hybrids that have vertical resistance. By the 1960s, the Green Revolution introduced varieties of crops that were dependent on high inputs of fertilizer to produce high yields. Plant breeders have used the genetics of old varieties like Red Fife to develop new varieties. Many of the bread wheats developed in Canada owe part of their genetic lineage to Red Fife Wheat

Plant breeding and the production of new varieties is a continuous process. The new varieties must show yield improvements plus a response to the changes in disease and insect patterns and changes in the processors and consumer requirements. In this sense Marquis has left a permanent legacy. It has been shown that virtually every wheat variety produced in Canada over the past 100 years traces back to crosses made with Marquis. The high standards have been maintained. In fact the highest priced

wheat class on the world market today is the hard red spring wheat (CWRS) from Canada. Marquis has had a similar influence on the economies, grain industry and variety improvement programs in the U.S. and Australia.

World Population Statistics

http://www.nationalpolicyinstitute.org/publications.php?b=population

As a percentage of world inhabitants the White population will plummet to a single digit (9.76%) by 2060 from a high-water mark of 27.98% in 1950.

In **1950** the world population was 2,475,552,007...:
27.98% White (692,661,070);
27.77% Asian (687,557,199);
20.73% Central Asian (i.e. Indians) (513,315,801);
8.97% African (222.000,896);
7.39% South-East Asian (182,920,466);
3.78% Arabic (North Africans and Middle East) (93,692,024); and
3.37% American Indian/Mestizos (83,504,551)

In **2010** the world population was 7,386,547,818...:
25.37% Central Asian (1,873,821,248);
23.24% East Asian (Chinese and Japanese) (1,716,389,205);
16.43% European (1,213,715,944);
15.57% African (1,150,445,632);
8.76% South-East Asian (647,391,751);
6.55% Arabic (484,094,305); and
4.07% American Indian/Mestizos (300,689,733)

By **2020** the world population was expected to be about 8,147,896,914... but it is roughly 7.8 Billion:
26.45% Central Asian (2,154,894,435);
22.35% East Asian (1,821,088,947);
14.72% European (1,199,151,353);
16.86% African (1,373,632,085);
8.75% South-East Asian (712,778,318);
6.77% Arabic (551,383,413); and
4.11% American Indian/Mestizos (334,968,363)

.By **2030** the world population will be 8,818,568,322...:
27.49% Central Asian (2,424,256,239);
21.1% North Asian (1,861,152,904);

18.33% African (1,616,764,964);
13.27% European (1,170,371,721);
8.72% South-East Asian (769,087,805);
6.93% Arabic (611,484,205); and
4.14% American Indian/Mestizos (365,450,484)

By **2040** the world population will be 9,446,161,855...:
28.2% Central Asian (2,664,257,607);
20.49% African (1,935,267,662);
19.6% East Asian (1,851,847,139);
11.97% European (1,130,579,082);
8.6% South-East Asian (812,156,722);
7.02% Arabic (*unavailable*); and
4.12% American Indian/Mestizos (389,204,765)

By **2050** the world population will be 9,973,489,744...:
28.66% Central Asian (2,858,748,412);
22.86% African (2,279,745,306);
18.18% East Asian (1,812,958,349);
10.84% European (1.080,833,602);
8.36% South-East Asian (834,084,953);
7.04% Arabic (701,956,962); and
4.06% American Indian/Mestizos (405,162,160)

By **2060** the world population will be 10,582,891,643...:
28.98% Central Asian (3.067,437,046);
25.38% African (2,685,539,970);
16.77% East Asian (1,774,886,224);
9.76% European (1,033,276,924);
8.09% South-East Asian (856,605,247);
7.02% Arabic (743,372,423); and
3.99% American Indian/Mestizos (421,773,809)

Using 2010 as the base reference the Blacks or Sub-Saharan Africans will expand almost 133% to 2.7 billion by 2060. By the middle of this century Blacks will represent 25.38% of world population, which is up dramatically from 8.97% recorded in 1950.

The 21st century is shaping up to be the status reversal of Whites and Blacks... and the Indian baby boom. The Whites will assume a single-digit minority role! Of the seven population groups studied **only Whites are projected to sustain an absolute decline in population growth**.

In 1950 Whites and Blacks were respectively 27.98% and 8.97% of world population... by 2060 these figures will almost reverse as Blacks surge to 25.38% and Whites shrink to 9.76% of world population. From 2010 the White population will decline while Blacks will add 1.2 billion to their numbers.

In this time frame the Indian subcontinent will gain 1.2 billion people.

These subhuman groups and their governments will be looking for "living room" in Europe and especially in North America. With the diminishing presence of Whites in counties like Canada, the United States, Australia / New Zealand and Russia, their governments - as they already are - will be pressured by groups like the Communistic European Union, Zionist Israel and Saud Wahhabists and ISIL, the Vatican and Jesuit Order, Black Nobility, Illuminatist Masonry, Kabalistic Lucifereanism, North Korea... and the “Deep State” (((pure ✡ evil))) into forever accepting more-and-more refugees as replacement populations.